Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE—2-8:80—The Little Minister.
PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:80—The Devil's Dis-Ciple.

GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—A Bachelor's Romance.

GARRICK THEATRE—8:20—A Stranger in New-York.

GRAND OPFEY HOUSE—2—B—Courted Into Court.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—One Round of Pleasure.

HOYT'S THEATRE—8:30—The Proper Caper.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The French

KOSTER & BIAL'S-7:20-Vaudeville. LION INSTITUTE-Daily 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Lion's LYCEUM THEATRE-11 a. m.-Readings-8:15-Lord SON SQUARE GARDEN-Day and night-American

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE-8:18-An American

Institute Pair

MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:30—The First Born.

PLEASULE PALACE—1:30—7—Vaudeville.

PASTOR S—12:30—to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

PROCTORS—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

STAR THEATR—2—8—The Fair in Midsettown.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—2—8:15—A Lady of Quality.

WEIER & FIELDS S MUSIC HALL—2—8—Burlesque The Glad Han!. 14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8:15 Cumberland, '61.

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New-York Daily Tribuna

POUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A semi-official statement regarding Spain's reply to the United States note was made in Madrid; Marshal Blanco expressed hope of speedily pacifying Cuba. Sir Rutherford Alcock and Colonel John Rouse Merriott Chard are dead. — A mishap to one of the engines of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse caused her to run at reduced speed during part of her voyage eastward. — The elections in Newfoundland resulted in a sweeping victory for the Opposition, led by Sir James Winter. — President Pierola has not yet accepted the resignation of the Peruvian Cabinet. — The insurgent tribesmen were active in the Madian Valley. FOREIGN.-A semi-official statement regard-

The insurgent tribesmen were active in the Madian Valley.

DOMESTIC.—For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals in this State, Alton B. Parker, Demograt, apparently has a plurality of 20,000 or at, apparently has a plurality of 20,000 or 30,000. — The Republican State ticket in Ohio is elected by a reduced plurality; the Legislature is close, with chances favoring the Republicans. — The Maryland Legislature is in doubt, with a fair prospect of Republican control, thus insuring Senator Gorman's defeat for re-election. — Returns from Iowa indicate the election of Shaw, Republican, for Governor, by about 12,000 plurality. — Nebraska returns indicate the election of the Democratic fusion ticket by 12,000. — The Democratic fusion ticket by 12,000. — The Democratic fusion ticket by 12,000. — The Democratic fusion ticket by 12,000 about 87,000. — Massachusetts chose Wolcott, Republican, for Governor, by a plurality of about 87,000. — The sealing treaty between the United States, Russia and Japan is to be signed at the State Department on Friday. — The sale of the Union Pacific Railroad was completed at Omaha, the Reorganization Committee purchasing the first Pacific Railroad was completed at Omaha, the Reorganization Committee purchasing the first mortgage. —— Several men were killed and wounded in Election Day fights in Kentucky. —— Miss Frances E. Willard was re-elected president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. —— The State Railroad Commissioners directed that toolboxes should be placed in the middle, and not near the ends of railway cars. —— A bank employe in Worcester, Mass., shot his wife and two children, and tried to kill himself.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The whole Tammany ticket was elected, Robert A. Van Wyck being chosen first Mayor of the Greater City of New-York. — Richard Croker said that the Democratic victory was due to the fact that the people had found reform an expensive business. — Miss Jessie K. Parsons, of Yonkers, a young woman of property, committed suicide Park: Swiftness, Lady Disdain, Don de Oro, unsel, Semper Ego, Wasteful, Forget. THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day

Generally fair; cool. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 67 degrees; lowest, 60 degrees; average, 63's degrees.

THE RESULT.

The Citizens Union movement has been vindicated by the result of the election. The organizers of that movement undertook to ascertain whom a majority of the anti-Tammany voters presumably capable of being united in support of a single candidate wanted to have nomi nated. To that object they devoted all their efforts for months, not always with the highest sagacity, but with ultimate success. They aroused some unnecessary enmity even among those who sympathized with their undertaking and have faithfully supported it, but it is nevertheless an indisputable fact that the canvass which they made conclusively demonstrated a great preponderance of anti-Tammany sentiment in favor of Seth Low. Then, having discovered the man, they proceeded to nominate him. Again their action, as many thought, was not taken at the most fitting moment and in the wisest way, though it is only just to acknowledge that subsequent events substantiated their declaration that no measure of diplomacy or any concession which they were at liberty to make could have changed the vengeful determination of the Republican machine not to accept Mr. Low as its candidate.

For a time, before the campaign got under way and the alignment of parties had been indicated, there was still a doubt whether the leaders of the Citizens Union were justified. That doubt arose from the possibility that they had overestimated the strength of the forces behind them, that their canvass was wholly misleading, and that the supporters of Low were not a large majority, but a minority of those voters who might reasonably be expected to combine against Tammany Hall. Many good citizens were unwilling to commit themselves at once on that point. They realized the immense importance of defeating Tammany, and felt that the citizens who had assumed the task of ascertaining the truth of the matter and the responsibility of embodying their conclusion in a candidacy might possibly have made a blunder which others could not afford to ratify. But this doubt was of short duration. It soon became evident to honest observers that no mistake of this sort had been made, and that Gen eral Tracy, after an honorable and generally useful career, was destined in his old age to be at once the victim of an odious conspiracy against the public welfare and the immediate instrument of disaster to his party. The poor fools by whom he was deluded succeeded in deluding scarcely anybody else, and, least of all, themselves. They lied constantly, deliberately, unblushingly: published their falsehoods day after day, and swore to them; stooped to every artifice of knavery to fortify their shameful po-sition, and at last, in their desperate resolve to save some fragments of personal emolument out of the wreck which they had made, contracted to sell out their candidate for Mayor to Tammany Hall. To what extent they succeeded in delivering the votes which they assumed to own cannot now be told, and may never be accurately determined. Our belief is that only a small proportion of their dupes were apable of being used for such a purpose.

The Tribune never concealed from its readers its apprehension that Tammany would win, but have secured its leadership by the most corrupt

we firmly believed and faithfully declared that the candidacy of Seth Low offered the only chance of escaping defeat. We hoped, and for a time believed, that General Tracy would finally refuse to bear the burden of discredit and condemnation which must be his portion for the rest of his life. He chose otherwise. He consented to betray and to be betrayed, not realizing, as we prefer to believe, the full nature and consequences of his course.

Then pay the tribute of old days
To his dead fame;
Walk backward with averted gaze
And hide the shame.

But for the malignant authors of the misery and disgrace to which, if Tammany Hall is true to its instincts and its record. Greater New-York is doomed, no such merciful release is possible or conceivable. They created a city containing one-half the population of the State, and they have turned it over to the spoilers. They are incapable of repentance, and therefore they will never be forgiven.

THE CHIEF JUDGESHIP.

Alton B. Parker has apparently been elected Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals over William J. Wallace, the Republican candidate, by a plurality of respectable proportions. The Republican vote in the rural counties shows a large falling off not only from the phenomenal majorities given to McKinley, but from the more moderate ones of 1895. The inclement weather materially decreased the Republican strength in the country districts, and there was also the natural indifference so characteristic of up-State Republicans in an off year.

But while these elements contributed to Judge Wallace's defeat, the chief cause of the Republican disaster was the deliberate sacrifice of party strength by the party leaders in New-York and Brooklyn. It is evident that Judge Wallace might have carried the State if the machine here had not driven thousands from the support of the local ticket which bore his name, and compelled other thousands who wished to vote for him to face the annoyance and trouble of a split ticket. The Tribune repeatedly warned the Republican managers that their blind selfishness in local affairs was putting the State ticket in jeopardy, and strove to avert the defeat which they were preparing for their party. But it has been to no purpose. In spite of all urging, anti-Tammany Democrats of this city could not be brought by any appeals for a repetition of last year's patriotic non-partisan vote for sound money to support a Republican candidate for Chief Judge when the Republican machine had put a local ticket in the field as a defiant challenge to non-partisanship. Neither did any urging avail to overcome the fear of many Republicans who were bent on asserting the municipal independence guaranteed them by the Constitution and their party platform that in trying to vote a split ticket they might bungle and invalidate their

ballot Judge Wallace might easily have been elected had the machine managers had even a slight degree of wisdom. In this city and in Brooklyp there were thousands of independents ready to join hands with Republicans and support the whole Republican ticket if only some recognition was given to their demand for the nonpartisan municipal government to which the Republican party already was committed. By taking advantage of this situation the managers might have won in an off year, when defeat was naturally possible, a great victory for Mc-Kinley, Protection and Sound Money. The defeat of Judge Wallace is in no sense an indication that the State of New-York is less loyal to McKinley or his principles than it was a year ago, though the party's enemies will doubtless seek to make anti-Administration capital out of the result. Whatever success they may have in that effort they will owe to the wretched management of the State machine, which under the leadership of Thomas C. Platt has with incomparable folly built defeat out of the elements of success.

GREAT LEADERSHIP.

Republican party in this State. What are the net results of that "leadership" as seen in the clear, cool light of this November morning?

A Judge of the Court of Appeals lost. The Republican majority in the Assembly whittled down close to the vanishing point. The great Republican city of Brooklyn politi-

cally eliminated from the man. All that has been done for the public good in

this city in the last three years undone. The entire metropolis, with more than 3,000, 000 population, delivered into the hands of Tammany Hall for the next four years.

All the machinery and influence and patronage of this metropolis turned over to the Democratic party, for its aid and comfort in the next State and National elections.

Such are the fruits of Mr. Platt's "leadership" of the party, in one brief sixty days' campaign. How do the Republicans of this city, of the State and of the Nation like it?

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Wherever bosses and machines may stand to-day, the Republican party is "cast down, but not destroyed." It has made a brave fight for principle and fulfilment of its pledges, and though defeated by the action of bolters and repudlators it has maintained its faith and honor unsullied. Fourteen years ago, in Brooklyn, it put itself on record as favoring the separation of municipal government from State and National politics. Three years ago, in Constitutional Convention, in State Convention, in County Convention, and by an overwhelming popular majority at the polls, it reaffirmed that principle and pledged itself to give to these cities non-partisan home rule. Eight months ago, in performing the great act of consolidating the metropolitan boroughs into one mighty city, it again spoke through its leaders to the same effect. Yesterday it strove to give to that record a culminating item, and to those pledges final and triumphant fulfilment. The election of November 2, 1807, was to have been a fitting conclusion of all these years of promise and

Unhappily, for public as well as for party, there were traitors within the camp; traitors to Republican principles, conspiring for the repudiation of Republican pledges Usurping leaders and despotic bosses sought to dragoon the party into self-stultification. The "chronic bolter." Platt, his obedient lackey, Quigg, and the convicted traitor, Gibbs, employed all their perniclous arts to compass its ruin. Less conspicuous and even less scrupulous enemies of the party went further still in their campaign of repudiation. All was in vain. The masses of the Republican party were loyal to principles rather than subservient to bosses. They voted to do as they had promised to do. They voted to keep faith, to maintain principles, to tell the truth. In such work yesterday they honored themselves and saved the party from moral ruin.

The vote for Low comprised a large majority of the Republican party. The returns establish that beyond the shadow of a doubt. That fact is the redeeming feature of the whole situation. It shows that the party as a party, despite unworthy and dishonest leadership, is still true to its principles and worthy of the public confidence. It was defeated not because it did not deserve success nor because the people distrusted it, but because the "chronic bolters," who

candidate against its will and thus split it asunder. If the minor faction that supported majority of the party and with the other anti-Tammany organizations, the result of yesterday's polling would have been far other than it was. That it did not is a great pity for the party and a greater for the city. But despite that, the majority of the party, that voted for Low and Home Rule, is all right. Its course is vindicated. Its honor is untarnished. Its future is bright and full of promise. It is for the time cast down, but is not destroyed, and will one day win the victory it so well deserved to win yesterday.

"THE BOY LIED."

There was a conundrum in vogue several years ago that ran somewhat in this way: A boy said. "That girl's father is my father and "her mother is my mother, yet she is not my "sister. Now, how can that be?" Persons to whom it was propounded looked at each other in a bewildered way, and puzzled over it in vain, meantime repeating, "Why, how can that be? There's no sense in it. It's impossible," They gave it up. Then the proposer of the conundrum gave the answer: "The boy lied."

Mr. Platt's boy, Quigg, has been entertaining this community for several weeks past with a conundrum that ran somewhat in this way: "Whereas 137,000 citizens requested Seth Low "to accept their nomination for Mayor, and over their own signatures expressed their purpose to vote for him; and whereas Benjamin F. "Tracy has been nominated for Mayor by a "party with an enrolment of less than 90,000 voters, more than half of whom, according to "all appearances, will vote for Seth Low; now, "therefore, Benjamin F. Tracy will poll three "and one-half times more votes than Seth Low. "How do you account for that?"

It was the most bewildering conundrum that was ever pitched into a political canvass. Everybody who knew Quigg or had heard the original boy conundrum dropped on the answer at first sight. But there were others, of the sort who like to exercise their guessing faculty on real hard ones-perfect corkers. These-particularly if they had never heard the original-at once began guessing. Not as to how it could befor everybody could see right off that it was so utterly unreasonable as to be practically impossible-but what Quigg meant-what he was driving at. They may not be able even yet to make that out, but the answer to the conundrum will be found in the returns printed this morning. It is the same as in the original boy conundrum.

Platt's boy dld just what the other boy did. It's dead easy now.

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY. Now Platt and Quigg will emit some plaintive

little squeak to the effect that if the Low Republicans had only united with the Tracy Republicans they could have carried the election. Yes. That's what the one jurar said. If the other eleven had not been so stubborn, but had come over to his side, they could have agreed upon a verdict.

But, as a matter of fact, it is not true. Th supporters of Low and the supporters of Tracy could together have defeated Tammany. But not all Low's supporters were Republicans. The winning combination, therefore, would have been the Low Republicans plus the Low-or anti-Tammany-Democrats plus the Tracy Republicans. For while a majority of the Republican party supported Low, thousands of Democrats did also.

And here is the point that is to be considered in placing responsibility for the result. The whole of Tracy's vote, being Republican, could have been swung for Low, had Platt and Quigg so decreed. But a large share of Low's vote could not possibly have been swung over for Tracy. So union on Low was possible, and union on Tracy was not possible. That was as evident before Tracy's nomination as it is to-day.

The responsibility for Tammany's success, "leader"-Quigg calls him The Master-of the many union impossible by forcing General Tracy into the field and keeping him there against the will of the majority of the Republican party. The chief coparceners in that iniquitous marplotry were

Thomas C. Platt. Lemuel Ely Quigg.

The Republican party of this city, of this State and of the Nation will not soon forget the treacherous part they have played.

THE REVENUE GROWING.

The Treasury accounts for October give further evidence that the revenue under the new tariff will not long fall short of expectations. August, the first month under the new revenue law, gave receipts of \$19,023,615, and September \$21,933,098, but the current dally report makes receipts in October \$24,390,347. For four years the expenditures have averaged almost exactly \$360,000,000 yearly, or \$30,000,000 a month, so that a further increase not greater than has been realized between August and October would give the Treasury a revenue about equal to its expenditures. While considerably larger revenue was expected after the current fiscal year, there were many supporters of th new law who believed it would for the first year fall far short, and if a revenue sufficient for Treasury needs should be realized as early as December or January they would be both gratified and surprised.

The question is not one of immediate need. The Treasury has on hand an available cash balance of \$211,547,370, including \$153,551,811 gold in excess of outstanding certificates. It would occasion no inconvenience or alarm if this surplus should be somewhat reduced, but instead it is certain to be much increased by the payment in full of Government claims against the Union Pacific Rallway. This will add about \$23,000,000 to the Treasury reserve, so that if the revenue for the last half of the fiscal year about equals the expenditures the surplus available at the end of the year will be not less but considerably larger than it is now. The deficit is mainly due to imports in anticipation of the new tariff, but also in part to the need of exceptionally heavy payments during the first four onths of the current fiscal year, since the expenditures in July-October, inclusive, have been about \$142,771,000, against \$138,347,000 in the same months of 1896, \$129,960,000 in 1895, and \$131,341,000 in 1894. This increase of payments during the earlier months of the fiscal year accounts for about \$11,000,000 of the deficit, unless it turns out that the expenditures under existing laws for the entire year prove larger than the average for the four years past. It is true that an increase appears in pension disbursements, which have amounted to \$50, 000,000 for the four months this year, against \$47,100,000 to \$47,800,000 in the same mouths of the three previous years, but this covers only a fraction of the excess.

The customs receipts continue to rise. In the first month under the new tariff they were less than \$7,000,000, and in the second month less than \$8,000,000, but in October they were \$9,713 .-495. With the exhaustion of supplies brought into the country to anticipate new duties, this increase in receipts from duties should be coninuous, so that as much as \$12,000,000 monthly hould be reached with the end of the calcudar rear. The increase in internal revenue has een small, partly due to purchases of stamps in anticipation of the new law, which reduced

methods in the party history, forced upon it a receipts in August and September, but they have now reached \$13,614,893 in October, and will doubtless go higher with the general im-General Tracy had only stood loyally with the provement in business. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the new law will in this respect yield all that was anticipated after December, while the customs revenue gives fair promise of passing the expectations of many supporters of the new law, though the anticipa tions of the most hopeful will not be answered until another fiscal year

When it is considered that the deficiency of revenue for the fiscal year thus far, \$38,338,608, has been partly due to payments beyond those usually made in the same months, while the benefits derived by the people from the restored defence of their industries are almost incalculable, and their increased prosperity will presently insure the Government a much larger revenue under the same statute, the wisdom of the Republican methods may be in a measure appreciated. Thus the volume of payments through all clearing houses, about \$4,300,000,000 larger than last year in the three months ending with October, implies a vast increase of wages for laborers and of profits for business men, and an expansion of purchasing power which cannot fall to be followed by increase in the Government revenue derived from the consumption of the people. By insuring prosperity, the Republican policy insures revenue. By destroying prosperity, the Democratic policy insures

FOR THE EYES OF EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

On April 15, 1897, Edward Lauterbach, president of the Republican County Committee, in accepting thirty pieces of silver presented to Mayor a true Democrat, or even a Tammany man, than a man responsible to no party and "with no party behind him." True to his declaration, Edward Lauterbach was ready to take Tammany candidate rather than consent to take a Republican nominated by 125,000 of the best citizens of New-York. The consequences of the election, both to the party and to the city, are the direct result of Mr. Lauterbach's position being adopted by the Republican machine organization.

We ask Mr. Edward Lauterbach to contem plate his work and to accept the responsibility for it in a manly way.

A NEW BATTLE-SHIP.

The launching of the British battle-ship Canous, recently effected at Portsmouth, is of more than passing interest, for it marks the appearance of a new type of fighting-machine among the navies of the world. The Canopus is one of six similar vessels now under construction as experiments. Opinion as to their merits is much divided, but there seems reason to expect that they will be found satisfactory and the number of them be increased in future naval programmes.

The new Canopus is briefly described as a modified and improved Majestic. The latter vessel has already been amply described, and an account of the points of variation will therefore make char what manner of ship the Canopus is. In length the two are alike, each measuring 300 feet. But the Canopus displaces only 12,950 tons to the Majestic's 14,900-a coniderable difference. The Canopus is thus naturally narrower and shallower than the Majestic, being only 74 instead of 75 feet wide, and drawing only 26 instead of 27% feet. While thus smaller than the Majestic, the Canopus is fitted with more powerful engines. Her boilers are of the new Belleville water-tube type. Each of her two screws will be driven by an independent set of triple expansion engines, the whole developing 13,500 horse-power, against the Majestic's 12,000, and driving the vessel at the rate of 181/2 knots, or a full knot faster than the Majestic. The coal bunkers will have a capacity of 1,900 tons.

In armament there will be little change from the Majestic's model. The main battery will consist of four 12-inch wire guns, mounted in pairs, in barbettes. There will also be twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns, each in an armored therefore, rests upon those who made anti-Tam- casement, twelve 12-pounders, six 3-pounders and eight Maxims. There will be five torpedo tubes, four of them being submerged. In armor the contrast is marked. The belt of the Canopus is only six inches thick, while that of the Majestic is nine. The heaviest armor is over the bulkheads and on the barbettes and conning-tower, its maximum thickness being twelve inches, or two inches less than that of the Majestic. There will, however, be no loss of strength in this respect, for the Harveyized nickel steel used makes up in impenetrability what it loses in thickness. The armor of the Canopus is thus well believed to be more effective than that put on the Edinburgh a dozen years ago, which was eighteen inches thick, with a twenty-two-inch backing. The protective deck is of nickel steel, from one and a half to two and a half inches thick, and covered not with wood, but with linoleum-an improvement suggested by experience in the battle of the Yaloo.

Such, in general terms, is Great Britain's latest achievement in the construction of warships. The movement is in the direction of smaller and swifter ships, whose fighting strength is yet as great as that of the "huge levinthans" which preceded them. It will be interesting to see what the Canopus will do on her trial trip in the way of speed. If she does not exceed the estimate already made she will not be by any means the fastest ship of her class affoat, for the Japanese battle-ship Yashima, now in commission, makes 1914 knots with case. It would be rather annoying for the British to find that they had built for a foreign nation a swifter ship than they are able to build for themselves.

Thomas Collier Platt to Richard Croker-'Twas a famous victory."

We don't know whether Mr. Lemuel Ely Quigg found any takers when he offered to stake his political reputation on the result, but he has lost it anyway. You saw it in "The Sun," and, of course, it

As we remarked a short time ago, it is the same with the big bosses in New-York and with the little, imitation bosses in Westchester: "If I can't name the candidate, you shan't

Was it a liar or a fool who made the confident declarations that "Tracy is already elected"?

All persons who "picked up money in the street" by betting on Tracy are expected to drop in at No. 49 Broadway this morning and pay Mr. Thomas C. Platt the usual commission.

And now General Tracy is added to the long list of Boss Platt's victims. So they go. All of them "Impotent pieces of the game he plays

Upon this checker-board of nights and days. Hither and thither moves and checks and And one by one back in the closet lays."

Secretary Bliss will find food for reflection

in the returns printed this morning. He made great sacrifices to please the Boss. Does he feel paid for them? Now if Mr. Edward Mitchell will take the long and able mathematical essay with which

he elected General Tracy last week into some

secluded place and work it over with the aid of

a table of logarithms and the differential cal-

culus, he may not be able to demonstreto that SEALING TREATY COMPLETED. Tracy was elected, but he will stand & right smart chance to evolve something quite startling concerning the precession of the equinoxes, the revolutions of the heavenly bodies and the various games of that sort going on among the As an organizer of victory Quigg does not

seem to be a conspicuous success.

Left to itself, Brooklyn would have remained a Republican city. How does it like being swallowed up by Tammany New-York-by the grace of Thomas C. Platt?

The advertisement of The Tribune as Tracystabber and Republican-party wrecker, which "the Republican campaigners" have been printing for the last two or three weeks on the first page of "The New-York Sun" will doubtless be discontinued from and after this date.

Well, one lesson of it is that "jamming through" doesn't pay in the end.

Missouri has recently enacted a law that if a man dies leaving no father, mother or direct lineal descendant a certain percentage of his estate, excluding any amount left for charitable or religious purposes, must go to the State University. Under the operation of this statute the institution has just received \$23,023 from the estate of the late John C. Conley, the first fruit of the ordinance, and a sign of future benefactions from the same sources more gratifying to the University than to the collateral heirs of the estates thus laid under contribu-

At 3 p. m. yesterday Lemuel Ely Quigg, the unit of the Republican organization, was just four miles high. He had Tracy elected by the most incontrovertible figures. At 9 p. m. his altitude was that of an ordinary plug hat, and still shrinking.

PERSONAL.

Major Barak G. Thomas, of Lexington, Ky., the noted breeder of thoroughbred horses, is about to

It is more than fifteen years since the Empress of Austria was last photographed. She has completely withdrawn herself from public life, and is fond of travelling incognito.

When Joseph Jefferson was walking down School-When Joseph Jefferson was walking down Schoolst., Boston, one morning with a friend, they met Judge Charles Levi Woodbury, who said: "I am glad to meet you, Mr. Jefferson. You are not so tall a man as your father was." Whereupon Mr. Jefferson expressed his pleasure at meeting a friend and contemporary of his father. "And you are not so large a man as your grandfather, whose acquaintance I also enjoyed," continued Judge Woodbury.

"Well, well," said Mr. Jefferson, "I'm something of a kid, after all."

The Pope has instituted a special college in Rome

for the Graco-Ruthenians, to which the Emperor of Austria has contributed \$20,000.

It is likely that the exiled Zulu chiefs in St. Helena will soon be allowed to go home. "Miss Colenso," says "The Sketch," "who has pleaded their cause says "The Sketch," "who has pleaded their cause with so much zeal, left London recently in order to visit them. The likelihood is that she will later proceed to Zululand, where her great influence with the natives is a proverb. Her father was the famous Bishop, and the daughter has inherited not a few of his qualities. The three chiefs who have been in exile are Dinizulu, the son and heir of Ketschwayo. Ndabuko, a full brother of Ketschwayo, and Tshingana, the half-brother of Ketschwayo, and Tshingana, the young man, and, according to those who have met him, he is both intelagent and amilable. Like his uncles, Ndabuko and Tshingana, he has pined to get back to the sunny skies of South Africa. It is small wonder if they have found a seven years' residence in St. Helena rather monotonous. That lonely island tried the spirits even of Napoleon, and it is not much liveller as a place of residence than it was in his day." t is not much live t was in his day.

In speaking of the late Dean Vaughan, of Llandaff, The World," of London, says: "Mrs. Vaughan is probably the only person now living who could dis close the number of bishoprics which her husband refused between 1855 and 1863. Lord Palmerston is said to have at one time offered Dr. Vaughan every see which became vacant, and the Queen and the Prince Consort were most anxious that he should accept a bishopric, and so also were divines of such very different church views as Archishops Sumher, Longley and Tait, Bishops Wilberforce, Lonsdale and Hamilton, and Deans Milman, Wellesley and Stanley."

It is announced that the next director of the Amercan Academy at Rome is to be S. A. B. Abbot, of Boston, a graduate of Harvard, and one of the most active and energetic trustees of the Boston Public Library.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

man was confronted the other day by the spectre of her returning hushand, who had left her forty-eight years before to go to California and grow up with the country. She had heard from him for a few years, and then, all letters ceasing, she reached the natural conclusion that he was dead, and married again. second husband died in due time, and she was left in the weeds of her double widowhood till the return of her original spouse, who came back dead broke at eighty-one, having entirely failed to grow up with the country to which he emigrated. interest of his home-coming is thus reduced to exremely slender proportions, and the Schenectady novellst who makes a romance of it will have to get up early in the morning.

Visiting Clergyman—I am told that there is a great religious revival in this town.

Resident—Yes, indeed. We have had three fairs and suppers in aid of the church fund, and every time the hall was crowded—just jammed.

"That is glorious! Did you realize largely from them?"

them?"
"Well, no; we didn't make anything. You see, we had to give folks the full worth of their money or they wouldn't come."—(New-York Weekly.

Mrs. Maritta M. Ricker, of New-Hampshire, attorney-at-law, politician, commissioner and exam-iner in chancery, has announced herself a candidate for Congress from the Ist Congress District of

"Do I not detect a trace of brandy in this mince ple. madam?" asked the tramp at the door. "Yes, my good man, you do." replied the good woman; "but don't be alarmed, there's not enough "That's what I am alarmed about, madam."-(Yonkers Statesman. Two elderly New-York women recently left their

home in Seventeenth-st. and went to London to collect their share in a certain O'Neal estate of which they claimed to be heirs. They did not find any estate, and as their funds gave out they were obliged to seek assistance in order to procure the means of getting home again. The moral of the incident is that all persons going abroad for the purpose of collecting inheritances should take the precaution to procure return tickets. What they are to get out of the enormous estates locked up in the Bank of England, in Chancery and elsewhere is not found a secure basis for current expenditures, and they cannot always get home on it. It was written from of old that the simpleton we have always with us, and so far certainly the breed shows no signs of diminution. Tales of unclaimed estates always summon up swarms of them, clusa fool is left to heed them such tales will not be wanting, nor the smug attorney knave to stand behind them and sprinkle over them the spice of

"Married life isn't what it is cracked up to be," remarked Mrs. Grimesieigh. "When I married Daniel I thought it would be so handy to have a man about the house; but lor! that's all it amounted to. He's never at home when he's wanted for anything, and if he is he's tired or busy, or something or other; and so I have to go to work and do the thing myself. 'S far as I can see, men are only in the way when they are in the house, and out of the way when they're wanted."—(Boston Transcript. A curious indication of an anomalous state of af-

fairs in athletics at the University of Illinois is seen in the fact that, while President Draper has put himself on record as emphatically in favor of collegiate and intercollegiate athletics, and while the University advertises officially that "much attention is paid to athletics" there, the young men recently debated in one of their debating societies the question: "Resolved, That football should be prohibited at the University of Illinois." The question, after a thorough treatment, was decided in the affirmative. Are the students of the Prairie State more keenly alive to the true meaning and value of a college education than those who are in authority over them?

A Mismanaged Compliment.—"I consider it an in-sult," said Miss Passeigh. "You don't refer to that immense bunch of "You don't refer to that immense bunch of roses?"
"I do. It's a birthday remembrance, and the card on it says, 'May each of these beautiful flowers represent a year of your life.' "—(Washington Star.

TO BE SIGNED AT THE STATE DEPART.

MENT ON FRIDAY.

THE DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE TO ME RAISED TO THE RANK OF ENVOYS BY

Washington, Nov. 2.-Important preparations are being made for the signing of the new treaty between the United States, Russia and Japan for the suspension of pelagic sealing in Behring Sea and the North Pacific. It can now be said that the formal ceremony of signing is expected to occur at the State Department next Friday. In the mean time, by concerted action between the three Powers, they will enlarge the rank and dignity of those who will

put their names to the instrument so that they

will sign, not as delegates, but as Envoys Ex

traordinary and Plenipotentiary. It has been as "delegates" to the conference that Messrs, Foster, Hamim, Botkine, Futter and the others have arrived at a satisfactory agreement. For this reason, it has been necessary to defer the signing until the Governments at St. Petersburg and Tokio changed the character of their representatives from delegates to Envoys. This is now being done by cable, which is somewhat unusual in the appointment of Envoys and the issuance of powers to them, but is felt to be warranted by the circumstance of the present case.

It is said, also, that the attitude of Great Britain will in no way affect the conclusion of the treaty, and that the delay until Friday is solely for the purpose of securing the powers of Envoys, and not to reconcile any differences with the British authorities.

The draft of the new treaty has been c pleted, and copies of it are in the hands of the representatives of the three Governments. Ottawa, Nov. 2.-Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir

Louis Davis will start on Monday next for Wachington to attend the conference between Great Britain and the United States of experts regarding seal life in Behring Sea. J. N. Macoun, the Canadian expert, and R. N. Venning, chief clerk of the Fisheries Department, will accompany the Ministers.

NAVAL AND ARMY ORDERS.

CHANGES OF STATION IN BOTH BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE. Washington, Nov. 2.-The following important

naval changes are ordered: Lieutenant-Com Richard Wainwright detached from the Office of Naval Intelligence on being relieved by Lieutenant Commander Richardson Clover November 15, and ordered to the Maine as executive November 19, relieving Lieutenant-Commander Adolph Marx, detached from the Maine November 17 and ordered to the Vermont as executive, relieving Lieutenant-Commander Arthur P. Nazro, detached from the ecutive by steamer from New-York November 20, relieving Lieutenant-Commander John V. B. Bleeck er, detached from the San Francisco about December 6, to be examined for promotion on the San Francisco and then to command the Bancroft, relieving Lieutenant-Commander Conway H. Arnold, detached from command of the Bancroft about December 20, home on two months' leave.

tached from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Baltimore at Honolulu as executive. Surgeon Paul Fitzsimons is ordered as m of the Board of Inspection and Survey at Wash-

Lieutenant-Commander John B. Briggs is de-

Assistant Surgeon George D. Costigan is detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the

Indiana

Philadelphia, home on one month's leave. Ensign William S. Whitted is detached from the

Ensign William S. Whitted is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Bennington as watch and division officer
Paymaster William J. Thompson is detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to continue duty on the Montercy, settling accounts.
Lieutenant William P. Elliott, detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Baltimore at Honolulu.
Lieutenant-Commander Gottfried Blocklinger and Isleutenant William Brannersreuther are detached from the Baltimore on the reporting of their relief at Honolulu, and ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Yard.

Boatswain Timothy Shean is detached from the Philadelphia on one month's leave.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, General Miles, the order relieving First Lieutenant William W Forsyth, 6th Cavairy, from duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., November 1, 187, is suspended, to enable him to obey a subpena to attend as a witness before the Grand Jury. United States District Court, at Cheyenne, Wyo., November 9, 187. When discharged from attendance as a witness he will return to Fort Yellowstone, and thence proceed to comply with his orders to join his troop.

thence proceed to comply his troop.

The following transfers are made in the 5th Artillery: First Lieutenant George W. Gatchell from Battery I to Battery C. First Lieutenant George L. Irwin from Battery C to Battery I. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, leave of absence for ten days is granted to Colonel John I. Rodgers, 5th Artillery.

ASSIGNMENTS OF METHODIST BISHOPS.

THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING IN BALTIMORE

ENDED. Baltimore, Nov. 2.-The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who have been meeting here semi-annual session, completed their work last night, when the meeting adjourned. The next meeting will be held in Albion, Mich., May 4, 1898.

The principal business that engaged the attention of the Bishops was the arrangement of the pro-gramme for the episcopal visitations to the spring or Eastern conferences. To-day the Bishops went to Philadelphia, where a meeting of the General Church Extension Society was held. Next week they will attend a meeting of the Freedman's Ald Society in Brooklyn, N. Y. The assignments for the spring conferences are as follows:

Little Rock Conference—At Van Buren, Ark. January 27, Bishop S. M. Merrill.
Arkansas—At Siloam Springs, February 3, Bishop S. M. Merrill.
Baltimore—At Washington, D. C., March 10, Bishop S. M. Merrill.
Florida—At Jacksonville, January 13, Bishop E. G. Andrews G. Andrews
St. John's River—At Deland, Fla., January 20,
Bishop E. G. Andrews.
Central Pennsylvania—At Danville, March 16,
Bishop E. G. Andrews.
St. Louis—At Springfield, Mo., March 9, Bishop W. Warren. Missouri-At Hannibal, March 16, Bishop H. W.

Missouri-At Hannibal, March 16, Bishop H. W. Warren.
Central Missouri-At Topeka, Kan., March 23.
Bishop H. W. Warren.
East German-At Rochester, N. Y., March 17,
Bishop J. F. Hurst.
Delaware-At Orange, N. J., March 24, Bishop J.
F. Hurst.
New-York-At New-York, March 30, Bishop J. F.
Hurst. urst. Upper Mississippi—At Ellisville, January 12, Bish-o W. X. Ninde. Mississippi—At Okatona, January 19, Bishop W.

Louislana-At Franklin, January 26, Bishop W. X. Mission—At Cowley, La., February 3, Bishop Ninde. Thern New-York—At Fulton, April 3, Bishop Ninde. New-York East-March 30, Bishop W. F. Mal-

lalieu.
Troy-At Amsterdam, April 20, Bishop W. F. North Indiana—At Hartford City, March 23, Bish-op C. H. Fowler, p C. H. Fowler. Lexington—At Terre Haute, Ind., March 33, ishop C. H. Fowler. Wyoming—Norwich, N. Y., April 13, Bishop C. H.

Fowler, New-England-At South Attleboro, Mass., April 13, Bishop J. H. Vincent, Vermont-Springfield, April 20, Bishop J. H. Vin-North Dakota-Casselton, April 27, Bishop J. W. Mexico-Pueblo, January 19, Bishop J. H. Fitswilmington-Lewes, Del., March 20, Bishop J. P. England-Worcester, Mass., April 6, Bishop

P. Newman. New-Hampshire—Dover, April 6, Bishop J. P. Newman. Virginia-Falls Church, March 9, Bishop D. A. Philadelphia-Chester, Penn., March 16, Bishop D. wark-East Orange, N. J., March 30, Bishop D. New-Jersey-Camden, April 13, Bishop C. C. Mo-

Maine-Norway, April 20, Bishop C. C. McCabe. East Maine-Bangor, April 27, Bishop C. C. Mo-Kansas-Lawrence, March 2, Bishop Earl Cran-South Kansas-Ottawa, March 9, Bishop Earl outhwest Kansas-Lynn, March 16, Bishop Earl

Cranston.

Northwest Kansas—Minneapolis, March 23, Bishop Earl Cranston.

The assignment for the foreign conferences are as follows:

India and Burmah—Six conferences, Bishops Cyrus D. Foss and J. M. Thoburn.

Europe—Nine conferences, Bishop J. M. Walden.
Africa—Two conferences, Bishop J. C. Hartzell.
There were no assignments for the conferences in Eastern Asia and South Americs.